BARTLETT, LEADER-PICONE & YOUNG, LLP MALCOLM LEADER-PICONE (State Bar No. 104620) 2201 Broadway, Suite 803 OAKLAND, CA 94612 TELEPHONE: (510) 444-2404 FACSIMILE: (510) 444-1291 Attorneys for Defendant, specially appearing BROOKS HENDERSON HADEN 5 6 7 8 9 10 **IRETA IRBY** 11 Plaintiff, 12 VS. 13 **BROOKS HENDERSON HADEN** 14 Defendants. 15 16 17 18

# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

No. 3:08-c-80004-PJH REPLY MEMORANDUM OF ) DEFENDANT BROOKS HADEN IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER TO PREVENT GARNISHMENT OF WAGES UNDER EXPIRED JUDGMENT, etc. Date: March 31, 2008 Time: 9;00 a.m. Crtrm: 3, 17<sup>th</sup> Floor Hon. Phyllis J. Hamilton

## REPLY MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION FOR TRO

#### I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT.

Plaintiff Ireta Irby's opposition to defendant Brooks Haden's application for a temporary restraining order and order vacating registration of foreign judgment completely misses the mark. Regardless of whether the judgment remains enforceable in Texas, it is no longer enforceable in California. As held in both of the federal cases the parties have cited, the law of the forum governs the enforcement of a judgment registered from another state's district court. In this case, California law governs and, under California law, the judgment expired and cannot be revived by re-registration of the foreign judgment. Plaintiff Ireta Irby failed to

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renew her California judgment and she cannot avoid the consequences of her own failure to follow California law by re-registration of the Texas judgment. Accordingly, the temporary restraining order should issue to prevent further enforcement of the expired judgment.

#### II. ARGUMENT.

### A. CALIFORNIA LAW GOVERNS THE ENFORCEABILITY OF PLAINTIFF'S JUDGMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

Plaintiff argues that the Texas judgment was renewed and, because it is still enforceable in Texas, it should still be enforceable in California. However, the only authorities before the Court dictate that California law, not Texas law, governs whether a registered foreign judgment is enforceable in this state.

Although 28 U.S.C. § 1963 permits the registration of a judgment in another district, nothing in section 1963, or in any case cited to the Court permits a second registration of the same judgment.

Rule 69 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure dictates that district courts must follow state practice regarding the collection and enforcement of judgments. Ortland v. County of Tehama, 939 F. Supp. 1465, 1473 (E.D. Cal. 1996).

Both Marx v. Go Publishing Company, 721 F.2d 1272 (9th Cir. 1983), that defendant cited in support of his Application, and Gagan v. Sharar, 376 F.3d 987 (9th Cir. 2004), cited by plaintiff, stand for the proposition that this Court must look to California law to determine whether the judgment remains enforceable. As quoted from footnote 3 in *Gagan* in plaintiff's opposition, 28 U.S.C. § 1963 requires that the Court enforced in the same manner as any California judgment:

> "A judgment so registered shall have the same effect as a judgment of the district court of the district where registered and may be enforced in like manner." 376 F.3d at 989 fn. 3.

Thus, California law (not Texas law, as plaintiff tries to argue) governs the enforceability of the judgment that plaintiff registered in this Court. Plaintiff has proffered no case or statutory authority that permits a judgment creditor to register a judgment a second time in a district, just because the judgment creditor failed to renew the judgment under California law.

Plaintiff misreads the Marx case. Under the Marx case, a foreign judgment that has not expired in the home state, can be registered in California and obtain the benefit of the ten year statute of Case 3:08-mc-800049RVH/BL-P Documents/8ro 1/HaFilledki03/3/6/42008e regRage/18eof 4o + vacate 033108 mlp.dog

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